

THE WAR DAY BY DAY

Fifty Years Ago.

January 24, 1864—Federal Cavalry in East Tennessee, Under Gen. S. G. Sturgis, Was Operating Against the Confederates Under Gen. Longstreet in an Effort to Drive Them from the State—Confederate Cavalry Defeated Near Sevierville.

(Written expressly for The Herald.)

Fifty years ago today Federal cavalry in East Tennessee, under Gen. Samuel G. Sturgis, was operating against the Confederates, under Gen. James Longstreet, in an effort to drive them from the State.

Daily skirmishes were in order and a general turmoil kept both Federals and Confederates in constant state of alarm. The entire series of operations, however, were inconclusive, and after they were over both armies continued to do nearly as they had done before the excitement began.

Yet the frequent brushes, the long marches, the unnecessary worries of commanders and the generally exaggerated importance of the entire proceedings lent a picturesque touch which frequently was lacking in the operations of greater consequence.

Gordon Granger, had remained at Knoxville. The bulk of the Federal army in East Tennessee now took the field.

Against the energetic Phil Sheridan appeared on the scene. Though only a division commander in Granger's corps, he was intrusted with the direction of the operations which, it was expected, would entail a clash with Longstreet's entire force. Gen. John G. Foster, the department commander, was suffering from an old wound and had turned the command over to his subordinate, Gen. John S. Parke. Parke in turn handed the reins to Granger, and the latter promptly passed them to Sheridan.

The Federal army was at Strawberry Plains, fifteen miles east of Knoxville, and about twenty-five miles from Morristown, where Longstreet was encamped. The cavalry, under Gen. Sturgis, was in the

advance. The bulk of the Federal army in East Tennessee now took the field. Against the energetic Phil Sheridan appeared on the scene. Though only a division commander in Granger's corps, he was intrusted with the direction of the operations which, it was expected, would entail a clash with Longstreet's entire force. Gen. John G. Foster, the department commander, was suffering from an old wound and had turned the command over to his subordinate, Gen. John S. Parke. Parke in turn handed the reins to Granger, and the latter promptly passed them to Sheridan.

Tomorrow: Tunneling from Libby Prison.

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LECTURES MONDAY EVENING.

Mrs. John Hartness and Mrs. Bartlett to Speak.

"What Was the Star of Bethlehem?" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Mrs. John Hartness, known on the lecture platform as Belle Hartness Hartness, Monday night in the oak room of the Raleigh Hotel at 8 o'clock. The lecture will be under the auspices of the League of American Pen Women.

Mrs. Hartness, being the representative for England of that society. Mrs. Bartlett, who also is honorary secretary of the American circle of the Lyceum Club, London, will illustrate her talk with large stereoscopic slides, some of which have been obtained from some of the great observatories of the world. She is the guest of Mrs. Edith Kingman Kern, at 1911 G street northwest.

Revenue Cutters Save 327 People.

The Revenue-cutter Service recovered property valued at \$18,677.39 and rescued 327 people during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, according to the annual service report made public yesterday.

NEW SPRING FABRIC.

Longstreet's army had for weeks been a source of trouble to the Federals. It was encamped, 20,000 strong, in winter quarters near Morristown, forty miles east of Knoxville, the seat of Federal authority. Longstreet had besieged Knoxville in November, 1863, but had been forced to march away by the coming of powerful Federal reinforcements under Gen. Sherman and Granger.

When he abandoned the siege of Knoxville, Gen. Longstreet had planned to make his way east into Virginia and there to rejoin Lee's army, from which he had been detached in August for service in the west. But finding that he was passing through a rich and productive country, overflowing with forage and provisions, he determined to remain in East Tennessee for the winter.

The Federals soon learned that Longstreet had halted in his march and still was within striking distance. They planned to drive him out of the State into Virginia, and to that end moved against him early in December. Longstreet counter-moved and checked the Federal advance. He then went into winter quarters at Morristown.

Fording an Ivy River.

For a month there was comparative quiet in East Tennessee. A rigorous winter made campaigning impossible, and both sides made the best of an opportunity to provide for bodily wants. Federals and Confederates alike were short of food and clothing, though in the matter of provisions the Confederates fared the better.

Toward the middle of January the operations of Longstreet's cavalry caused the Federals to fear another advance against Knoxville and immediate steps were taken to meet it. Gen. Sherman had returned to Chattanooga with his army, but the Fourth Corps, under Gen.

Longstreet observed the movement of the Federals, and wishing to find out what they were about sent his cavalry toward Dandridge. They came in contact with the Federal cavalry in the afternoon of January 17 and drove it in on its infantry supports. Sheridan believed that a general engagement was about to begin, so sent word to Granger. The latter, in company with Gen. Parke, soon arrived at the front.

Granger and Parke, alarmed by the boldness of the Confederates in their front and fearing that Longstreet might move against their line of retreat by a flank, decided that Dandridge was a dangerous position for a large body of troops to maintain, for the French Broad River was in its rear, the fords of which were rendered impracticable by the icy condition of the stream. The army then turned about and marched back to Strawberry Plains. The cavalry retired to Sevierville, twelve miles west of Dandridge, and about twenty miles east of Knoxville.

A Cavalry Battle.

Again there was a short lull in operations. Longstreet's cavalry crossed the French Broad and followed on the heels of the retreating Federal cavalry to within a few miles of Sevierville.

Longstreet in person visited Dandridge. While there he was invited into the house where Granger had made his headquarters the night before. The good woman who lived there had been greatly shocked at the violent language she had heard

from the Federals, and told Longstreet that "she never heard a person swear about another as Granger did about him. She then produced a flask which Granger had left behind. "It had about two horizontal fingers," Longstreet wrote. "Though not left with compliments, it was accepted." Longstreet divided the contents with his staff officers, who made away with it to the east. "Gen. Granger, may his shadow never grow less."

The Federal cavalry under Gen. Sturgis, which had retired to Sevierville, was again pushed forward toward the French Broad River, as if to occupy Dandridge. Longstreet promptly ordered Gen. William T. Martin, commanding the Confederate cavalry, to cross to the south side of the French Broad and meet the Federals.

Martin, with the division of Gen. John T. Morgan—Frank Armstrong's division was occupied in other operations—made west to the vicinity of Sevierville. There, on January 21, fifty years ago today, he was met and defeated by Gen. Sturgis' command.

The next morning the Federals advanced to complete their work, but on approaching the French Broad encountered the division of Gen. Armstrong, which had come up in the night. They attacked Armstrong vigorously, but the latter held his ground until infantry supports came to his assistance.

Longstreet was on the field on this occasion. In the final charge of the Federals one of the most daring of the blue troopers rode toward the Confederate line and in upon Longstreet's headquarters. He was about to fire upon the group of officers there when one of Longstreet's staff, Col. Fairfax, presented a pistol at his head and forced him to surrender.

On the arrival of the Confederate infantry the Federal cavalry fell back to Sevierville and thence to Maryville, fifteen miles south of Knoxville. This movement left the Confederates in temporary possession of a rich foraging ground, from which they reaped a harvest.

They now were better provided with the comforts of life than were the Federals, for on January 28, after a fearful labor, the railroad in their rear was opened to traffic and supplies soon afterward came in from Richmond.

WOMAN AND THE HOME

Edited by JULIA CHANDLER HANE.

Home Economics Expert Says We Lack Inspiration

Isabella of Spain Proved Herself a Great Business Woman When She Financed Columbus.

Mrs. Claudia Murphy, consultant in home economics, of New York, who spoke before a vocational conference at the University of Wisconsin recently, was full of ginger and punch in the matter of the big opportunities for women if they only knew how to get at things. Said Mrs. Murphy:

"I know a girl who wonders when she gets through school what she is going to do. I think the one thing we all lack is some inspiration; what has come other woman don't? The greatest business woman in the world has ever known was in Spain, the woman who financed Christopher Columbus on his trip to this country. I think if you look through history you will never find a person with more business ability and a broader vision or more executive ability than Isabella. Sometimes we lack initiative, and sometimes we get discouraged and unhappy, and we think there is no opportunity for a woman, when there is just as much opportunity as you want to make. It lies with you to do this thing, to give her service."

The woman who is successful never has to worry about successors, or whether she will keep her job; it is hers. Business is such in this country that any business, however small, is bound after it gets started, to grow of its own momentum. We have today over 25,000 grocery stores, 150,000 drug stores, 1,000,000 dry goods stores. Think what that means! "Here is a vocation other than teaching. Here is a vocation other than administrative work in hospitals, which is so common here in a business that women can go

Machine Muffs Are the Latest Decree of Fashion

Muffs of malines, together with collars to match, made in flat stole effects, are fashion's newest fantasy.

Mrs. Hartness, being the representative for England of that society. Mrs. Bartlett, who also is honorary secretary of the American circle of the Lyceum Club, London, will illustrate her talk with large stereoscopic slides, some of which have been obtained from some of the great observatories of the world. She is the guest of Mrs. Edith Kingman Kern, at 1911 G street northwest.

For wear with the opera or reception gown, a stole of pink maline, trimmed with a wide, fluffed edge, formed of natural-colored marabout, with pink ostrich feather frilling, is most effective.

It should be two and one-half yards long and fully one-half yard wide.

The muffs to match should be melon shaped, edged with marabout and ostrich and formed of row upon row of deep puffs of maline. A flat bow of pink velvet is placed at either end of the muffs.

Later on in this season, or even in the next, it is predicted that muffs and neck pieces of black, blue, purple, and green malines will be distinctive dress accessories for wear with the street costume, superseding the sets of fur which will then have become too warm and heavy for comfort.

As to Fichus.

Another shoulder adornment, or, perhaps, to be more succinct, a dress accessory, is the fichu now being offered for the favorable consideration of fashion's devotees.

It is made of net, either embroidered or plain, or of chiffon, and is destined to be worn with evening or afternoon dress. It is circular, not pointed in shape, and draped around the arms in shawl fashion, looping in front at the waist line, where two long, pendant ends dangle nearly to the knee.

The edges of this remarkable wrap-like fichu are trimmed with millinery and puffings of lace or net or foofing.

They are in demand for wear with gowns made of delicate and very sheer fabrics, and are one of the high style fashion movements of the moment which may serve to introduce to us taffeta-made fichus in black or colors, beautifully embroidered and lined with silks and

CARE OF FERNS DURING WINTER

Northern Light and Moist Heat Not Above Seventy Degrees Is Best.

To have success with ferns indoors one must study their peculiar requirements. Any apartment in which the air is unduly dry or vitiated is not conducive to fern growing. Ferns thrive better in large apartments and do not stand changes in temperature as well as other plants.

It is a mistaken idea that because ferns grow luxuriantly in shaded nooks that they do not require sunlight. On the contrary, ferns will not grow when placed too far from the window light. Northern light is preferable to southern light. Care should be taken not to use very cold water when watering them; also do not put tender ferns out in the rain.

Too much heat and too little light will make your plants produce long, leafless, straggly stalks. The right temperature for house plants should not fall below 40 degrees and 70 degrees of moist heat is the most satisfactory condition for plants in the day time.

Among the best house ferns are the new crested holly ferns, which are next to the Boston fern for indoor use. Its foliage is rich dark green with the edges deeply cut. The Boston fern, of which there are so many named varieties, are particularly adapted for indoor use on account of their hardiness and graceful appearance. They are also satisfactory in summer for porch decoration and window boxes.

The various varieties of adiantum or maiden hair ferns are well known and with proper care most of them will thrive well indoors.

The obituary fern is one of the most desirable and valuable ferns in existence, its large lacy leaves making it an object of great beauty.

These are just a few of the many ferns, any of which will add greatly to the furnishing of one's dwelling during the winter months.

When drying a wet umbrella always turn it upside down. The water will then run away from the wire, which saves wear. Never roll up an umbrella when not in use, as it cracks the silk.

When using daisies for doormat wash and drain them; they will be more juicy and palatable, as one does not enjoy eating anything which has been handled.

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Pierrot Pompons

of clipped ostrich. Although the curious shape of this sailor's brim gives it distinction, this model introduces another idea of equal importance—the banding of milan-hemp around the crown. This band gives the effect of a trimming, and yet it is part of the hat's structure, for it is entirely composed of this new milan hemp.

OUR REPRODUCTION of this Paris model in bottle green, tete de negre, beet top red, petrol blue, linen color, \$5.00 and black is priced but

Select one today and be first to wear this latest style.

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LINCOLN MEMORIAL MATERIAL CONSIDERED

Fine Arts Commission Takes Up Matter, but Announcement of Decision Is Withheld.

The matter of the material to be used in the construction of the Lincoln Memorial was taken up yesterday by the Fine Arts Commission, as were the plans for the Red Cross building to be erected in honor of the women of the civil war, but the decision of the commission in these cases will not be made public until the report has been submitted to Secretary Garrison.

The plans for the conservation of Willow Tree Alley into a recreation park were approved and the work will be started soon.

The plans for the beautification of Meridian Hill Park met with the approval of the commission, and the members requested that the study of the project be continued. The plan for laying out four small parks on Pennsylvania avenue west, between the White House and Washington Circle, did not fall in with the ideas of the commission, however, and the plans were turned back with the request that the matter be reconsidered.

Attention of the commission was given to the bust of Melville A. Fuller, late Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. This matter also was held up by the commission, with recommendations that certain changes be made.

GETS WASHINGTON RELICS

Family Records Returned to Fairfax County Court House.

Valuable family records of George Washington have been returned to Fairfax County courthouse, it was announced yesterday.

The papers include the will of Hannah Washington, which disappeared at the same time as the Martha Washington will, now said to be in the possession of J. Pierpont Morgan, was stolen. Return of the documents was made by E. P. Eggleston, of New London, Conn.

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Shadow silks are among the new fabrics for spring. This one-piece frock is developed in the fashionable material. The very decided contrast in the trimmings is gained by employing bands of white satin, stitched with dark silk threads.

To make the dress required 5 yards of 36-inch silk at \$1.50 per yard; 1 yard of 27-inch white satin at \$1 per yard and 1 yard of 36-inch black satin at \$1.50 per yard, for the girdle.

An Excellent Lotion for Rough, Coarse Skin

The hand of time touches lightly the skin of women who avoid greasy, pore-clogging creams and use some reliable lotion instead. An ideal lotion for the face, neck, and arms can be prepared at little cost by dissolving an original package of mayatone in one-half pint which hazel. The use of the mayatone lotion will clear and make soft a "muddy," blotchy, rough skin. It is fine for pimples and blackheads and to restore the slow of youth to the rough, faded skin.